

Today's
Advertisements.

NOTICE TO UNDERWRITERS.

PLEASE note that all transshipment cargo ex H. A. L. steamer "ARCADIA" for Shanghai and Northern ports will be forwarded by steamer "PEIYANG," Captain R. Köhler. SIEMSEN & Co. Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1898. [1003]

INSURANCE HOLIDAY.

THE Undermentioned INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business, on MONDAY, the 21st August 1898.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents, CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, Ltd. General Managers, HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ltd. W. J. SAUNDERS, Acting Secretary, UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, Ltd. W. H. PERCIVAL, Agent, NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO., Ltd. W. H. RAY, Secretary, CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., Ltd. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents, YANTOKE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Ltd. G. L. TOMLIN, Acting Secretary, CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ltd. W. H. T. DAVIS, Manager, THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., Ltd. Hongkong, 26th July, 1898. [1004]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI. (Passing through the INLAND SEA.) THE Company's Steamship

"POHENZOLLERN," Captain H. Blecker, will leave for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 27th instant, at noon. For further Particulars apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 26th July, 1898. [1885]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI. THE Company's Steamship

"PRINZ HEINRICH," Captain O. Clapier, will leave for the above place from No. 1 Kowloon Dock on FRIDAY, the 29th instant. The exact hour of departure will be fixed later on. For further Particulars apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 26th July, 1898. [1885]

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA," Captain Buermeister having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for consignment by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-MORROW.

Any Cargo Impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st August will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st August, after which time No Fine Insurance has been effected.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 26th July, 1898. [1003]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "PRINZ HEINRICH."

THE above named steamer having arrived Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will go on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY at NOON.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd August, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 2nd and MONDAY, the 8th August, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 14th August, or they will not be recognized.

No Fine Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 26th July, 1898. [1-1885]

To be Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN in BLUE BUILDINGS.

FLOORS in STANTON and ELGIN STREETS.

No. 5, RIFON TERRACE.

No. 3, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1898. [12]

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.

THOMSEN'S HOTEL, KULANGSU.

AMOI. Furniture to be taken over.

For particulars apply to

J. E. THOMSEN & CO., AMOI.

26th June, 1898. [181]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYVADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures. Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager. Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [130]

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS.

AERATED WATERS of our manufacture are sold throughout the Far East and are invariably preferred on account of their excellence.

ABSOLUTE PURITY is guaranteed. The best materials only are used.

THE PRICES are only half those charged in England.

WATERS MANUFACTURED BY US are acknowledged by the leading English makers to be equal to those of their own production.

SIR EDWARD FRANKLAND, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.C.S., &c. the greatest living authority on Water, reports as follows on the water as prepared and used by us in our manufacture:—"It possesses an extremely high degree of organic purity and is of most excellent quality for drinking."

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD. THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841. Hongkong, 18th June, 1898. [17]

MARRIAGE.

On 18th June, at St. Mary's Spring Grove, Ieworth, by Revd. J. W. W. Moeran, Vicar of the Parish, ARTHUR H. LEMON, Straits Civil Service, son of the late Wm. Coo. Lemon, J. P. of Blackheath, to GRACE, younger daughter of T. H. Hamilton, Esq., of Ardmore, Spring Grove.

DEATH.

At the General Hospital, Singapore, on the 17th inst., JEAN, wife of Thomas Richardson, Chief Officer, s.s. *Giang Seng*. Aged 31.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1898.

THE OUTLOOK.

The news contained in the Reuter's message which we publish to-day, is, if true, of very grave import. "All the Powers except Great Britain have arrived at an agreement not to allow the Philippines to be annexed," runs the message, and we believe that it means trouble in the near future. The United States have acted throughout the war as though they fully intended to annex the Philippines, and Great Britain, through the medium of her press, has openly stated that she will not be jealous should they decide to do so, which almost amounts to a declaration that she is ready to support the States should occasion arise. Of late it is true that the telegrams from London have pointed towards a desire upon the part of the Americans to content themselves with the acquisition of the Ladrone Islands, but these wires have all been based upon rumour and not upon supported utterances by Statesmen.

The whole problem of the potentialities of the situation lies in a nutshell and can be summed up in less than a dozen words. Will the American peoplebrook European interference? That is the question that now has to be asked, and upon which the future developments of the situation hang. It is true that Japan was overawed at the conclusion of the China-Japan war by the

concert of the Powers, and was obliged to give up the Liaotung Peninsula, but there is a vast difference between the United States and Japan and there is an equally wide gulf between the interests at stake. The American people cannot be classed with a small nation like the Japanese, just emerging from the uncivilized state. The Americans are an old and well established Power, they possess the sinews of war, in the shape of a vast population and immense wealth, and they are a race who are not likely to be deterred from gaining their ends by a display of force. In fact, though there has been some doubt as to the intentions of the United States as regards the Philippines, we believe that, so far from causing them to abandon the idea of annexation, this threat on the part of the European Powers, for threat it undoubtedly is, will go far towards encouraging the Americans to annex the islands by arousing their national pride. We do not for a moment believe that the United States will calmly bow to compulsion. Great Britain's benevolent neutrality in the matter will encourage the Yankees to uphold their rights. They know that the sympathies of the British nation are with them, and knowing this they will be less inclined than ever meekly to submit to the dictation of the powers.

Another question to be asked is, what is to be the price paid by Spain for this intervention if there is to be any intervention of the Powers in her favour? It is not for a moment to be imagined that they are combining thus for pure love of Spain, and it is equally certain that each will require a reward, small or large, at the conclusion of the war for services rendered in blunting the United States, if they allow themselves to be "bluffed." Intervention will hardly help Spain. She will be obliged to distribute coaling stations to her friends for their services, and she herself will be left with her possessions curtailed and with the Philippine rebels in an infinitely stronger position than they occupied before the war.

Again, can Great Britain stand quietly by and allow the other Powers to obtain ports and coaling stations in the Philippines without protest? We fancy not. To the annexation or occupation of the Philippines by the Americans we should have no objection, but when it comes to other Powers establishing themselves there, with their preferential tariffs and their disregard for the open door policy, then we have strong reasons for objecting, and objecting forcibly. There would be no objection to Germany taking the Ladrone as a coaling station, as they are beyond our sphere of action, but the Americans have stated their intention of keeping them even if the Philippines are to be abandoned, while to have Germany at the Sulus, established, as it were, at our very doors and across one of the principal sea routes, could not be viewed as anything but a menace.

Thus we see grave possibilities looming ahead on the political horizon. If the Powers attempt to interfere with the annexation of the Philippines by the United States, America may or may not want the islands, but we do not for a moment believe that there is anything to be gained by intervention. If the United States do not wish to retain the islands they will not doubt restore them to Spain at the conclusion of the war, but if the Powers persist in their attempt to coerce the American people, we believe that international complications will arise such as have not been witnessed for many a long day. There has been much talk of late of the Anglo-Saxon race standing alone against the world, and the possibility of such a colossal combination appears now to be drawing nearer than ever.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT BISLEY.

LONDON, July 24th. Lieut. Yates of the 3rd Lancers has won the Queen's prize.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Mr. Goschen has introduced the supplementary naval programme, which provides for four new battleships, four cruisers and twelve destroyers at a cost of £28,000,000. Mr. Goschen said that this addition was necessitated by the Russian Programme as the Admiralty considered it essential to maintain the principle that the fleet should be equal to any two other fleets.

THE EUROPEAN POWERS AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The Daily News Correspondent at Berlin writes that all the Powers except Great Britain have arrived at an agreement not to allow the Philippines to be annexed.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

It is authoritatively stated at Washington that President McKinley will not sanction an attack on the Spanish Coast except as an extreme measure, to terminate the war.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report to-day says:—On the 26th at 11.50 a.m.: The barometer has risen a little in the No. 10, and is inclined to fall in the South. Pressure is slightly high on the E. coast of China, normal on the S. coast, and low apparently in the neighbourhood of N. Luzon where a cyclonic depression probably exists. Gradients slight but increasing for N.E. winds on the S.E. coast of China. FORECAST:—Moderate or fresh N.E. winds; fair.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A CHINESE who returned from banishment was to-day sent to gaol for 22 months.

A LARGE number of unregistered lodging house keepers were to-day fined \$15 each at the Magistrate's court.

FOR breaking and entering a countryman's residence a Chinaman was to-day fined \$50 or in default sixty days.

FOR obtaining money by false pretence, two Chinese were to-day sent to gaol, with hard labour, for three months each.

THE V. R. C. No. 1 team played their second team in the Water Polo League yesterday. The former won by nine goals to nil.

DISSENTIONS of Indian soldiers and policemen in Perak have been frequent of late. "Discontent unquestionably exists which will require delicate handling to eradicate without worse following."

THE postponed Polo Tournament will be commenced to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock, weather permitting, with a match between the Civilians and the Royal Artillery. Members of the Hongkong Polo Club will be "at home" to their friends on the ground.

In the recent operations at Edli, the Chinese lost 100 killed. Great numbers of wounded were carried away by the enemy. The Dutch loss was four killed and eighteen wounded. Most of the enemy came from the State of Perak. The Dutch troops, under the Governor of Acheen, have invaded Perak in pursuit of the Achinese.

A GERMAN A.B. named Emil Schults, belonging to the British steamer *Asphodel* in harbour here, was fired \$7 or twenty-eight days. For assaulting Mr. Keaggy, the chief officer, he was further fined \$5. Defendant at the time was night watchman while the ship was working cargo and on being spoken to about some remissness the trouble occurred.

THE Congo railway, extending from Matadi to Stanley Pool, around the Congo Rapids, is at last completed, and the first locomotive has reached Stanley Pool. The line is about 250 miles long. The work, which has been in progress for eight years, was conducted and backed by Belgians. Its completion marks the beginning of a new era in the development of interior Africa.

THE Straits Government intends to obtain a Chief Detective Inspector for Singapore from Scotland Yard. It is considered, however, doubtful whether the Government will offer a suitable salary for a good officer. Rumour has it that the salary will be smaller than that of the Assistant Superintendent of Police. It is also reported that the Straits Government have not been able to obtain a military officer to take charge of the Sikhs to be stationed at Penang, owing to the inadequate salary offered.—*Pinang Gazette*.

At the Royal Military Academy Woolwich Prince Boverode of Siam has passed as a supernumerary cadet, but he will not be commissioned, otherwise he would have been seventh on the list of the Royal Artillery. Lord Wolseley, in the course of an address to the cadets, congratulated the Siamese Ambassador on the success of Prince Boverode, and added that, if the same royal house had any more of the same sort, they would be very pleased to accept them on the strength of the example now before them.

WHEN will the Sanitary authorities come to the conclusion that the Chinese system of manuring gardens is not conducive to the public health when carried on in close proximity to European dwellings? Granville Road, Kowloon, now contains a row of eight houses, to say nothing of the Officers' Mess and Colonel's residence of the Hongkong Regiment, yet in a garden at the seaward end of the road the Chinese are still permitted to spread their evil smelling manure broadcast, to the no small discomfort of the neighbouring residents.

THE New Harbour Dock Co. launched from their shipbuilding yard at Singapore recently, a wooden screw steamer, named *L. Aulafas*, which has been built to the order of H. H. Rajah Brook of Sarawak. Her dimensions are:—Length 103 feet; breadth 15 feet 6 in.; depth 7 feet 6 in. She has a registered tonnage of 70 tons and a deadweight capacity of 90 tons. The vessel has been specially constructed for carrying coals, having a self-tilting hatchway and a large hold for the loading and discharging of cargo. The vessel is intended for work on the coast of Borneo in connection with the Rajah's coal mines.

HOW to reproduce Old Prints.—The following is the process employed in a Paris concern that makes a specialty of lithographic facsimiles of old and rare prints (which facsimiles are sold as genuine antiquities): Prepare a bath as follows: Sulphuric acid 3 to 5 parts (according to the antiquity of the print, thickness of paper, etc.); alcohol, 3 to 5 parts; water 100 parts. In this soak the print from five to fifteen minutes (the time depending on age, etc., as above), remove, spread face downward on a glass or ebonite plate, and wash thoroughly in a gentle stream of running water. If the paper is heavy reverse the sides, and let the water flow over the face of the print as well. Remove carefully and place on a heavy sheet of blotting paper, cover with another, and press out every drop of water possible. Where a wringing machine is convenient and sufficiently wide, passing the blotter and print through the rollers is better than mere pressing with the hands. The print still moist is then laid face upwards on a heavy glass plate (a marble slab or a lithographer's stone answers equally well) and smoothed out. With a very soft sponge go over the surface with a thin coating of gum arabic water. The print is now ready for taking which is done exactly as in lithography with a roller and printer's lithographer's ink, cut with oil of turpentine. Suitable paper is then laid on and rolled with a dry roller. This gives a reverse image of the print, which is then applied to a zinc plate or a lithographer's stone, and as many prints as desired pulled off in the usual lithographic method. When carefully done and the right kind of paper used, it is said that the imitation of the original is very perfect in every detail.

It is indeed an ill wind that blows nobody any good, but the War has, we are informed, brought a considerable amount of business to the Hongkong Hotel.

A VERY excellent cinematograph exhibition is now on view in a spacious tented on the Praya Reclamation near Pedder's Wharf. Exhibitions are given each evening. *Value advertisement*.

DARING Escape of Convicts.—A daring and successful escape of five convicts has been reported from the penal settlement at the Andamans. On the 22nd of June the gang, who were Burmese, suddenly entered a patrol boat in the harbour of Port Blair, overpowered the crew, and put out to sea. They had no sails, but it is presumed the fugitives used their clothes or blankets. The direction of the wind and drift of the tide were towards the Mergul Archipelago, and it is surmised the escaped convicts got away towards the islands off the Mergul coast. Intelligence of the escape has been reported to the authorities at Mergul and Rangoon, together with descriptions of each convict to facilitate their being identified while the station boat *Minto* has been ordered to give chase and arrest the fugitives if possible.

THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

A general meeting of the above Company was held at the office of the company at noon to-day. Mr. D. Gillies presided and there were also present Capt. Burney, J. B. Duncan (Liquidator), Captain A. Tillet, Messrs. D. W. Craddock, E. Elia, G. T. Velich, F. D. Goddard, G. Murray, J. E. W. Terrey, W. Farlane, G. C. Cox, F. E. C. George, W. E. Clement, T. Hough, E. J. Hughes, Hart Buck, J. H. Cox, Ho Fook and Ho Tung.

The Chairman—This being but a formal meeting we will only detain you a very few minutes. The meeting, as you are aware, is called to meet the requirements of the Companies Ordinance, 1865, and to receive from the Liquidator a statement of the manner, as he has just said, in which the assets of the Company have been disposed of and to give any further information that may be required by any of the shareholders present. I shall now ask the Liquidator to favour us with this report and with as full a statement as he can give with regard to the disposal of the Company's property.

Mr. J. B. Duncan (the Liquidator)—Gentlemen, in accordance with the notices published in the *Government Gazette* and in the local daily papers, you met here to-day for the purpose of having an account laid before you showing the manner in which the winding up of the old Punjon Mining Company has been conducted. But as my Report and Statement of Accounts have been in your hands for the past month I do not think that it is necessary to further encroach on your valuable time by reading them now, so with your permission I will follow the usual course and take them as read. As a matter of fact these accounts are merely nominal, as with the exception of the Preference Shares up to the date of the incorporation of a New Company no other payments have been made and of course none of the Assets of the old Company have been realized, but the balances of the various accounts as shown in the Statement annexed to the Report have been simply transferred to similarly named accounts which have been opened in the books of the New Company. As you are aware the Agreement entered into with the new company provided that the latter should take over all the assets and liabilities of the old company. Since the date of my Report a few more shares have been taken up, and at present we have 550 Ordinary and 100 Preference Shares which are unpaid for. An advertisement regarding these shares will shortly appear in the local papers and if they are not taken up within a reasonable time the holders will be deemed to have abandoned all right to them, and they will be declared forfeited and dealt with as the Directors may consider advisable. I do not think that there is any other matter for me to bring before you to-day but before asking the Chairman to propose that the Report and Meeting be adopted, I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability any questions you may wish to put.

The Chairman, after a pause—I presume you do not wish to question the Liquidator with regard to the winding up of the old Company. Therefore, I will now proceed to put the following proposition before you:—I beg to propose that the Liquidator's account as submitted to this meeting showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company disposed of be received and adopted.

Mr. G. T. Velich sec'd. ded. Carried.

Mr. Duncan—Gentlemen, there is still another matter to bring before you and before calling on Mr. Gillies to move the Resolution called for by the latter part of the advertisement convening this meeting, namely that dealing with the disposal of the old company's Accounts and Documents, and Cash Books were practically new that they have been taken over and are now being used by the new company for the same purpose as they were hitherto used by the old company. The old Share Registers however are of no use except for purposes of reference and it was compulsory that we should get new Share Registers and their kindred books. Starting I hope put this matter clearly before you I will now ask Mr. Gillies to be good enough to propose the necessary resolution.

The Chairman—I beg to propose that the books, accounts and documents of the old Company shall remain in the custody of the Secretary (for the time being) of the Punjon Mining Company Limited for a period extending over at least five years from the date of this meeting. Capt. Tillet seconded. Carried.

The Chairman—I have very great pleasure in stating that the duties devolving upon Mr. Duncan as Liquidator of the old Company have been carried through in a very able and efficient manner and with the entire satisfaction of the Directors. I think that for the very energetic manner in which Mr. Duncan did his duties he is entitled to a vote of thanks from the shareholders. I propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Duncan, the Secretary.

Mr. Murray Baln—I have very great pleasure in seconding that.

Carried amidst applause.

Mr. Duncan thanked the shareholders and Mr. Gillies for the kind remarks he had just made.

The Chairman thanked the shareholders for their attendance and specially referred to Mr. Hart Buck whom, he said, had just arrived from Australia.

THE NOTE ISSUE.

The Attorney-General, in moving the second reading of the Bill authorizing an increase in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank note issue at the Legislative Council yesterday, said:—I beg to move the second reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance Amendment Ordinance, 1883. The object of this Bill is to enable the Bank to increase its note issue so as to remedy the inconvenience which is at present felt in consequence of the limited supply of notes. The provision requiring the deposit of dollars equal in value to the excess issue provides security for the notes. Some gentleman spoke to me the other day and asked me why a deposit of one-third of the notes issued in excess should not be considered sufficient, and seemed to suggest that the Government was acting hard for dollars. I, however, pointed out that the proposition to deposit dollar for dollar came from the manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank himself. He asked that the Secretary of State might be communicated with, and that his permission to bring forward an Ordinance of this kind might be obtained. That was done and the Secretary of State agreed to it. It is proposed that this Ordinance shall continue in force for a period of one year from the date of its coming into operation, at the end of which time the matter might be considered again, and whatever course is found to be desirable will be adopted. Whether the Bank will be permanently allowed to issue in excess of their paid-up capital I do not know. In the meantime I understand that the notes at the present time are extremely scarce. It is certainly very satisfactory to find that whilst some few years ago the Chinese preferred silver to anything in the shape of paper security they have now such confidence in the note circulation of our leading banks that they prefer notes to silver. On the other hand it is somewhat unsatisfactory to feel that the demand for notes is greater than the legal supply. Hitherto it has not been allowable for the Bank to issue and put in circulation a larger amount of notes than the paid-up capital, and in addition the Bank has had to deposit an amount of coin or bullion equal to one-third of the notes issued. We now propose that the Bank shall be allowed to issue in excess of the paid-up capital, which is ten millions. I think when it is remembered that the Bank has a large reserve and is willing to deposit dollar for dollar issued in excess we shall not object to make the public convenience in granting the Bank's request.

This having been carried the Council resolved itself into Committee to consider the Bill in detail. The Bill was submitted section by section, but no alteration was suggested. The Attorney-General—There has been no alteration in committee. I beg to move that this Bill be read a third time and passed. The Acting Colonial Secretary—I beg to second. Carried.

STEWARDESS OF THE "GANGES."

HER TRAGIC FATE.

The *Advocate of India* reports that the Stewardess, Miss Atkins, occupied a cabin in the centre of the vessel, where apparently the flames first broke out, and it was impossible, in account of smoke and flame, despite several attempts on the part of the officers and stewards, to reach her. "Their attention was called to her perilous situation by her screams, and they shouted to her to try and escape through the port-hole. This was evidently closed and it would seem that she tried this means of escape but failed. The fire having been put under at 9 a.m., the Chief Engineer of the *Ganges*, Mr. MacPhail, and Mr. Sibbald, Chief Engineer of the *Princess*, went on board the *Ganges*, but could get no further than the boiler-rooms on account of the heat. On one of the stewards volunteering to show the cabin which the stewardess occupied, these two gentlemen, along with the steward and the Quarter-master of the *Ganges*, approached the port-hole of the stewardess' cabin. By means of a ladder they looked into the cabin and discovered the charred remains of the stewardess close to the port-hole, and it was this means. The port-hole was forced open, and by means of a shovel, the Quarter-master, by inserting part of his body through the port, was able to reach the few charred bones, which were all that remained of the stewardess. As a matter of fact, excepting for a portion of her leg bone, there was nothing to show that they were the remains of a human being. Mrs. Atkins was a widow of about forty years of age and the mother of two children now at home.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND GUARD.

CURIOUS OLD CUSTOMS.

Travellers along London Embankment between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening will observe a detachment of the Bank of England Guard on duty. There are the men told off for the protection of the Bank of England. They number 60, and are in uniform of the regimental officers. The service is decidedly popular, involving a change from barracks life. The bank directors provide a guard room where, besides placed, those awaiting their turn can sleep. Each man has a shilling given to him, which he may, if he pleases, spend in the canteen, also provided by the thoughtful directors. Non-commissioned officers accompany the detachment have half-a-crown. On ordinary occasions the men march from whatever barracks in on the rota to supply the force, but on snowy or foggy nights they may be seen going by the underground railway, a luxury of locomotion for which the officer in charge pays out of his private purse.

As for that glided warrior, he dines in solemn state in a room at the bank reserved for his use. He may, if he bankers after company, entertain two guests. I have had the pleasure of joining this unique dinner table, and can testify to the excellence of the fare. The statutes of the Bank of England provide two bottles of wine for the officer on grand duty. The ancient fashion of the institution is witnessed by the fact that the officer may make his choice of port, sherry, or claret. Champagne was not known as the habitual dinner drink of an Englishman at the time when the directors instituted a meal that certainly goes as far back as the times of Lord George Gordon. They themselves drank port, sherry, or claret, and thought it good enough for generations yet unborn. The port certainly is. If the officer has company, he may claim an odd bottle of whatever of these wines he pleases. Some newcomers have rashly asked for whisky and soda, for later refreshment, a demand sternly rebuffed. That compound is another unalloyed notion, and the will of the old directors is still law in the Commercial Department at Threadneedle-street. In addition to the military guard the directors now have the custom more than a century ago, keep a nightly patrol of 25 clerks. One of the head clerks takes his turn at sitting up all night in the bank building, where the silence is broken only by the footfall of the patrol.—*Sydney Herald*.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

AMERICAN TRADE SECOND ONLY TO THAT OF ENGLAND.

Hugh O'Brien, second secretary of the British embassy at Washington city, has made report to the British foreign office on the extent of commerce between the United States and China. The report is opportune to the recent movements of European powers, particularly Great Britain, Germany and Russia, toward obtaining territorial and commercial advantages in China.

Mr. O'Brien does not deal with the political phases which have made the Chinese question a foremost topic in European discussion, but his report tends to bring out that the United States has large commercial interests in China and that she is no less interested than the European powers in the advancements made upon China. The report shows that the volume of United States trade in China represents more than one-seventh of the entire trade of the empire. This is 50 per cent. greater than the trade of Germany with China and comes next to the trade of Great Britain. The increase in American trade has been going on rapidly within the last 10 years, and this increase has been entirely on the side of American goods, our exports increasing while Chinese imports were decreasing.

By far the most valuable branch of the trade is that in cotton goods. Mr. O'Brien showed the importance of the Chinese market for United States cotton cloth. Last year China took \$7,800,000 out of a total export of \$17,381,000 or almost half of all American cotton goods shipped abroad. He says the Chinese especially those of Manchuria, prefer the American drills and sherings, as they are heavier. The great bulk of these cottons are shipped from the New England mills to New York and then via the Suez canal. But there has been a remarkable increase recently of shipments from the west, by way of San Francisco and Puget Sound. Continuing, Mr. O'Brien says: "There is every reason to think that the effective opening of the interior provinces to foreign commerce will be followed by a great expansion of the Chinese demand for foreign goods, in which the American exporters will have a very large interest. The masses of the Chinese population, clad almost exclusively in cotton cloth, offer a practically unlimited market for cotton goods."

The export of American kerosene oil to China ranks second in importance to that of cotton goods. Mr. O'Brien says the Russian oil is the only serious foreign competitor with which the American producer has to reckon. In 1896 China took 33,000,000 gallons of American oil, as against 20,000,000 of the Russian oil. The American kerosene is shipped in cans almost wholly from New York and Philadelphia, via the Suez canal, while the Russian is sent largely in bulk, in tank steamships.

Mr. O'Brien shows also the increasing value of American trade in wheat flour, iron and steel, and railroad materials. He says the Chinese recognize the superiority of the American flour over their own rougher cleaned product. The industrial activity of China and the building of railroads will secure to American makers a large proportion of the contracts for steel rails, locomotives etc. He remarks that the iron and steel industry is one in which the United States have shown their ability to compete with all rivals.

In particular, Mr. O'Brien points out the importance of Chinese trade upon the developments of Pacific coast states. He says "It must be noted that the Pacific states, though at present taking little part in the business, are perhaps more concerned in its ultimate development than any other section of the country. Those states are possessed of enormous natural resources, and their manufactures, while still of minor importance, are computed to have quadrupled in 20 years. They should in the course of time find an advantageous market in the far east, and the Chinese demand must exercise a great influence on their eventual development. The Pacific seaports have already begun to feel the benefit of the China trade."

SULU.

SPANIARDS AND NATIVES.

The British North Borneo Herald of the 1st instant states that the principal island of the Sulu group is in a disturbed condition. The Spaniards have never succeeded in imposing anything but a military occupation there, and even that has been confined to the town itself. The Sultan, who recently went on a pilgrimage to Mecca, is accused of designs against the throne of Spain. It is inadvisable that the natives are watching with interest the progress of the Insurrection at Manila, and openly show their sympathy with the revolutionary party in the Philippines. The Spanish authorities in Sulu discourage the emigration of islanders. A few weeks ago some employers in British North Borneo sent an agent to Sulu to engage natives for Sandakan. The agent was properly accousted and was personally taken by the authorities with a personal guard. But he was informed that if he attempted to leave the town, he would be arrested; and that, if he induced any natives or even Chinese to come in for the purpose of engaging themselves to labour elsewhere, their departure would be strictly prohibited. The authorities admitted they were quite satisfied that the agent only wanted labour coolies, so that to forbid their embarkation for Sandakan seems to have been an unnecessary measure. The theory, of course, was that they might join an invading force; but the Spanish authorities know that this is but a trifling danger.

A COLLAPSING TOWN.

At Ambon, says the *Sourabaya Courant*, shocks of earthquake continue to be felt. A series of shocks well nigh destroyed the town a few months ago. Since then shocks, mostly slight, have been continuous. These shocks are not volcanic at all, and are accounted for by a subsidence of the land. It appears that the coral formation on which Ambon rests is dislocated. It is supposed that, right under the town, the coral formation is parting and crumbling away. Everytime a fresh piece drops a shock happens. These shocks are always vertical. The crust under Ambon grows thinner, so that it is considered that Ambon will shortly sink into the deep. The shocks experienced at present, are preceded by dull sounds, like that from a heavy object falling into water. Then follows the shock which is more or less severe, according to the greater or less loudness of these sounds. It is now ascertained that two great hollows are extending underground there, so that it is only a question of time for Ambon to be swallowed up in an abyss. It is now proposed to remove the town and station to a neighbouring island.

GERMANY AND THE POWERS.

VIENT LES PLUS FORTS.

A recent issue of the *Independence Belge* contains an interesting appreciation of how the Spanish-American war is likely to affect the position of Germany among the Powers. It is written by the British correspondent of that journal, who asks: In favour of which belligerent does public feeling in Germany pronounce itself? There is of course official neutrality, but that is only a formality demanded by the situation. And still this neutrality of Germany was declared tardily enough, in a fashion to suggest some bargaining with Spain. German sympathies there were in favour of the peninsula from the first moment of the war. Was that from friendship, quite disinterested and chivalrous, as that which urges—perhaps in too devoted fashion—a large part of the French press, to express hopes for the success of the nation of the Latin race? One need not suppose that. Another less noble sentiment must be taken into account. This aggression on the part of Germany against the Carolines is not a matter of ancient history, nor is it forgotten. It was a debate in colonial policy, precipitated by Bismarck. It did not succeed, thanks to the courageous attitude adopted by the Spaniards, who were supported by Europe. The German flag, which was already floating over Spanish islands, had to be hauled down.

The United States, under better pretences in the eyes of the civilized world, are attempting an analogous expedition. It is but natural therefore that Germans should not please any one who are on the point of succeeding where they themselves were baffled; and it is very human feeling which prompts sympathy for a future victim that one has not been able to exploit oneself. For sincere cordiality one need not look in the German sympathy for Spain, any more than for a great regard for justice. One has learned experience from the affair of Crete.

AN EVOLUTION OF OPINION.

On the formal declaration of war Germany's sentiment was distinctly adverse to America. The aggression of the United States was denounced, and their army was the object of criticism and rally. True it is not like the Ottoman army set off by the co-operation of Prussian officers, and perhaps at the opening of conflict people still believed in a serious resistance on the part of Spain or in the intervention of the Powers.

But from the moment that these beliefs were destroyed, opinion here began to undergo an evolution. It will be necessary to reckon with a new power which, when peace is signed, will still preserve a military, not military, attitude. By the possible annexation of the Philippines the Western Republic enters the European Concert in the East, and that at the very moment when Germany is asserting herself in China and is commencing to play her part as a maritime and colonial nation.

Prince Henry is charged, it is said, with demanding the Philippines or at least with preventing their definitive occupation by the Americans, that position being evidently taken up only in order to be able to demand some compensation later on. German opinion turned from Spain as soon as it was considered lost. And all the more is this, as a possible alliance between France and what will remain of Spain is spoken of, the former to receive the Balearic Islands as security. Such a combination will not be acceptable to the Spaniards in the favour of Germany. Here then is America elected to decisive fashion into the Concert of the Great Powers. Not being able to suppress it, Germany gives America a cordial welcome. The strong appreciate one another, without troubling about acts of excessive politeness.

THE NEW NAVAL LEAGUE.

On the other hand the general situation in Europe appears to be on the eve of certain diplomatic changes. The Triple Alliance like everything else will not last for ever. There will come a time when it will have completed its life as it has fulfilled its avowed object—maintenance of peace. If the troubles in Italy become aggravated, and there results a possible change of regime, Italy will throw herself into the arms of France to which she is bound by many affinities and many interests. Again Austria, a prey to internal divisions, still hidden but known by everyone, might on the death of the old Emperor become a sort of new "jack man" with which it would no longer be prudent to be too closely allied.

On the other hand Mr. Chamberlain is undoubtedly pursuing a real end other than letting off fireworks and astonishing opinion by his words. If he has given an unexpected turn to his manifesto, it is none the less clear that he has definite intentions, which the position of Premier will enable him to realize. The advances he has made to Germany have been repelled in Berlin by the German Government, but with too much indignation for it to be quite sincere. One must make oneself valued and desired, one must show to England—which recently denounced her treaty of commerce—that one is not so quickly captivated.

But, after all, is it impolitic for German Governments to consider the league of the Naval Powers as feasible in a future more or less near? For Germany will have her fleet, as she has had her army. In place of the wall of steel stretching from the Baltic to Sicily, there will be made a ring of iron surrounding the whole globe and fending off the oceans. There you have a grandiose conception well suited to capture a dominating spirit like that of William II.

One foresees the objections. But do not Austria and Russia by their recent treaty, that has been too eagerly denied not to be real, give Germany some authority for liberating herself a little? The evolution will take place gradually. The new alliance of England, Germany, the United States, and Japan will be constituted, without enthusiasm perhaps, but by a community of general interests. Discussions will be speedily smoothed away. As for Germany which is still cold, but no longer hostile, to America, it will come back easily to its ordinary fashion of appreciating facts. And there may be summed up in the cry: "Long live the most powerful!"

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN MALAYA.

According to Mr. Redger, all works in the Colony are being constructed by the Perak Railway Department, and a wharf will be erected at Penang, to be connected by means of a ferry boat with Penang in Province Wellesley, a point immediately opposite Penang, whence the line will be carried from the north through Province Wellesley, Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan to Port Dickson, the main port of the southern State. It is estimated that within a period of five years there will be through railway communication, in connection with the Colony, from one end of the Federated States to the other, on the western side of the Peninsula.—*Penang Gazette*.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Lordship the Judge, Mr. A. G. Whit.)

July 26th.

DANBY V. D. P. SHUN.

Mr. W. Danby, Civil Engineer, sued D. P. Shun, contractor, for the recovery of certain plans and specifications or their cost \$100.

Mr. H. W. Looker appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. H. J. Geddes for the defendant.

It appeared from the opening of plaintiff's Counsel that Mr. J. R. Michael contracted with defendant for the building of eight houses at Kennedy Road at \$58,000, the plaintiff being Mr. Michael's Engineer. Work was to have commenced on 1st June and four of the houses were to be completed in February next and the remainder in June, 1899. The contract was signed by both parties. Mr. Danby when the building was to commence, told defendant to begin with four houses first, which the latter refused to do and did not carry out the contract. Mr. Danby then wrote defendant several times to return the plans and specifications of the buildings, at the same time declaring that the contract was null and void and that a new one was being arranged with another contractor to build the houses and that defendant would be liable to whatever expenses were incurred by Mr. Michael. Defendant refused to return the plans etc., and Mr. Danby wrote that if he persisted in keeping them he would have to pay \$100 for copies to be made. With regard to the plans in question the contract stated that they should be returned to Mr. Danby on completion of the contract. Mr. Danby, Counsel said, was prepared to give evidence that it was the defendant himself who first suggested that four houses should be built before the others.

Mr. Geddes contended that Mr. Danby had no right to sue and that Mr. Michael, the principal, was the only person to do so.

The Judge said that he was inclined to think that under the contract Mr. Danby was the only person to sue. Subject to argument, he considered that the contract was improperly varied. However, he could not see what good the plans would do the defendant for he could always get them in case of an action. He thought it was more a case of obfuscation on the part of the defendant and asked the representatives of both parties whether they could not come to an arrangement.

Ultimately it was agreed by the contending parties that the plans should be returned to plaintiff and the specifications to be retained by defendant, each side to pay its own costs.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

JULY.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1895.

Barometer 29.73

Thermometer 81.5

Humidity 83

Rainfall 15.98

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

On date at 10 A.M. On date at 4 P.M.

Barometer 29.77 29.71

Thermometer 86 86

Humidity 69 66

Rainfall 0.22

TO-DAY.

Tuesday, 26th July, 1898.

(St. Anne, Mother of B. V. Mary.)

Chinese—21st of 6th moon of 24th year of Kwong-si.

Sun—Rises 5hr. 30min.

Sets 5hr. 14min.

Moon—Maximum Declination N. 5hr. a.m.

High water—Morning 5hr. 0min.

Low water—Afternoon 5hr. 10min.

No inferior high or low water.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1888—Korean Government's chartered steamer *Deutschland* wrecked on the Korean coast.

1896—Mr. Haas, the Consul-General for Austria-Hungary at Shanghai, drowned at Pootung, near Ningpo.

TO-MORROW.

Wednesday, 27th July, 1898.

(St. Joseph of Arimathea.)

Chinese—22nd of 6th moon of 24th year of Kwong-si.

Sun—Rises 5hr. 30min.

Sets 5hr. 14min.

Moon—Maximum Declination N. 5hr. a.m.

High water—Morning 5hr. 0min.

Low water—Afternoon 5hr. 10min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1830—French Revolution.

1843—Canton opened to British trade.

1861—Terrible typhoon at Canton, Macao, Hongkong and Whampoa; loss of life estimated at 40,000 persons.

1863—Armed attack on Victoria Peak Signal Station.

1866—Atlantic cable laid.

1878—Four men piloted by bad air in the hold of the British steamer *Elgin* at Saigon.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:

Indian (*Cheladya*) 30th inst.

Canadian (*Empress of China*) 3rd prox.

American (*Coptic*) 4th prox.

Tacoma (*Columbia*) 17th prox.

THE P. & O. steamer *Malacca* from China, arrived in London on the afternoon of the 24th inst.

THE Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the Company's steamer *Cheladya*, from Calcutta and Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 24th inst.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of China* from Vancouver, arrived at Yokohama at 7.30 a.m. yesterday, the 25th, and left again at 6 p.m. for Kobe, where she is expected to arrive at 5 p.m. to-day, the 26th inst.

SWATOW.

Arrivals.

July 23 *Hallan* Hongkong, J. M. & Co.
23 *Choyang* Hongkong, J. M. & Co.
23 *Kaifong* Chiofo, B. & S.
23 *Mahe* Hongkong, B. & S.
23 *Siam* Chiofo, B. & S.
23 *Quarta* Hongkong, J. M. & Co.
23 *Thales* Hongkong, J. M. & Co.
23 *Halooing* Hongkong, J. M. & Co.

Departures.

July 23 *Wosung* Shanghai, B. & S.
23 *Choyang* Shanghai, J. M. & Co.
23 *Hallan* Amoy, J. M. & Co.
23 *Kiangpak* Hongkong, Tung Kie
23 *Hiphow* Hongkong, B. & S.
23 *Mahe* Hongkong, B. & S.
23 *Tientsin* Hongkong, B. & S.
23 *Siam* Amoy, B. & S.
23 *Halooing* Amoy, J. M. & Co.
23 *Thales* Hongkong, J. M. & Co.
23 *Quarta* Hongkong, L. & H.
23 *Loyal* Hongkong, J. M. & Co.

IN PORT—Kai-fong.

PAKED THE CANAL.
OUTWARD—*Kiang* June 13th; *Antagidy*, *Drumgari* 21st; *Gila* July 1st; *Kiuhang*, *Savda* 5th; *Salaka*, *Dardanus*, *Scotia* 10th; *Sarkis* 13th; *Benlarig*, *Isola*, *India* 15th; *Manila*, *Glauca*, *Kharson*, *Ostavia*, *Silata* 22nd.
HOMeward—*Pyrhus*, *Sachin*, *Yarra* July 19th; *Nishi*, *Hyson* 22nd.

If the sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. The Medical Profession in the various countries of the world universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value, and as it is very palatable it can be readily taken by the most sensitive stomach, and will never fail to give relief and comfort to the sufferer. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—*Advt.*

Entiminations.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

FROM AUSTRALIA.

LUMIERE'S IMPROVED CINEMATOGRAF.

THE most perfect machine depicting life and action in all parts of World. Showing nightly in specially constructed matched adjoining FRIDERS WHARF.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M. Commences at 9 P.M. Front Seats 1s. Back 50 cents. Hongkong, 25th July, 1898. [909]

A LONG FELT WANT AT LAST SUPPLIED.

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!

ONE HUNDRED PERSONS TO COME EVERY DAY TO THE ROS'ERVILLE OF THE FAR EAST.

THE PLACE TO SPEND A HAPPY DAY.

THE WATERFALL INN.

A BOON FOR ALL.

THE Steam Launch

"SHUN LEE"

will leave the NEW STONE PIER at the foot of Pottinger Street at 5.15 P.M. sharp, for WATERFALL BAY, where there is a Long Pier and Bungalow erected for bathing purposes, returning for VICTORIA at 7 P.M. Every Day.

Season Tickets, (5 months) \$20
Monthly " " \$5
Single " " \$1

Towels and Bathing Suits supplied. Special arrangements for Schools and Families.

COME AND SEE WHAT A GOOD THING IS OPEN FOR YOU.

Mr. EDWARDS holds a License, and Refreshments can be had on the Premises.

COME ONE, COME ALL, ALL ARE WELCOME.

The cheapest and most pleasant way of spending a few hours during Summer months.

The cause of so much sickness among the Middle and Poorer class of Europeans is the absence of all means of recreation. If some means could be adopted for daily trips in a Steam Launch with sea bathing it would mean the alleviation of much suffering among the people that have to spend their days during the Summer months in the office, and the nights in miserable tenements that are only fit for Chinese, and I believe it would be the cause of a great reduction in the annual death rate.

Dr. P. B. C. AVRES in his Annual Report.

LOOK OUT

On SATURDAY the Launch will make an Extra Trip starting from Pottinger Street Wharf at 9 P.M. sharp returning for Victoria at 12 (midnight).

On SUNDAY the Launch will leave the Wharf at 3 P.M. returning for the usual 5.15 P.M. trip. Finally returning for Victoria at 7 P.M.

EXTRA TRIPS.

Subscribers \$50
Non-Subscribers \$100

TICKETS to be had on the Launch, or on application to

JAS. EDWARDS, Manager, 17, Praya Central, Hongkong, 12th July, 1898.

TAKE NOTE

IT IS UNIVERALLY ADMITTED THAT TO indicate the exact use of words, no DICTIONARY can compare with the New Edition of

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

At the office of the *Hongkong Telegraph* you can see, and procure for SIX DOLLARS, a Copy of the *Webster's Dictionary*, the latest and most emphatic proof that *Webster's* is the best.

AN APPEAL

THE SUPERIORES OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CANON ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and aid, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAINT, or old Keweenaw to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1898. [490]

Intimations.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 104 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half Year ended 30th June, 1898 of EIGHT PER CENT on the Paid up Capital. DIVIDEND WARRANTS PAYABLE at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK will be issued to SHAREHOLDERS on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th to 27th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 12th July, 1898. [857]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the OFFICE of the Company, No. 18, Bank Building, Queen's Road Central, on TUESDAY, the 2nd August, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th instant to 2nd August, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors. T. ARNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 15th July, 1898. [866]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of 3 1/2% (ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per SHARE), for the 6 Months ending 30th June, 1898, will be PAID to those Persons who are Registered as SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company on the 1st August, 1898.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th July to 1st August, both days inclusive.

By Order. EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary. Hongkong, 15th July, 1898. [672]

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING AND DYING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND INSTALLMENT of \$30 per SHARE on the share in the above Company become due on the Eighteenth day of August next, and PAYMENT thereof must be made to the BANKERS of the Company, viz., the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on or before that Date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 18th July, 1898. [875]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of August next at NOON for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of accounts to 30th June, 1898.

By Order of the Court of Directors. T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 25th July, 1898. [903]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
YAMASHIRO MARU J. Jones	THURSDAY ISLAND, PORT DOUGLAS, TOWNSVILLE, MAC KAY, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	FRIDAY, 29th July, at Noon.
INABA MARU W. Balbridge	MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	TUESDAY, 2nd August, at 4 P.M.
IZUMI MARU R. Nishimura	KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	THURSDAY, 4th August, at 4 P.M.
SENDAI MARU C. Olsen	VLADIVOSTOK, via SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, CHIENTUNG, NAAGASAKI, FUSAN and GYEWAN	FRIDAY, 5th August, at Noon.
KINSHU MARU F. J. Brown	SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A., via KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	SATURDAY, 6th August, at 4 P.M.
MATSUMOTO MARU M. Nishimura	BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TUESDAY, 12th August, at Noon.
KAMAKURA MARU N. Tsuchi	MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	TUESDAY, 16th August, at 4 P.M.

*Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1898.

A. S. MIHARA.

[6]

Dr. KNORR'S
ANTIPYRINE

"LION BRAND."
In Powder and Crystals, also in Drops of 5 grains, easily soluble in Water, Wine, &c.
FEVER, RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

ARGONIN.

(Registered Trade Mark.)
SOLUBLE CASEIN-SILVER PREPARATION.
Used in Gonorrhea in 1 to 2 per cent. solutions possesses similar bactericidal action to silver nitrate, but is distinguished by complete absence of irritating properties.
It is requested that the directions on the boxes for making solutions shall be implicitly followed.

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & BANK CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

[34]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1, in a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, secures, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3, for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/6 and 4/6 per package, of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on a red ground affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited, Hongkong, China and Manila.

£100,000,000 UNCLAIMED!

DOUGLAS'S REGISTERED LIST containing names of 20,000 Families advertised for to claim property and money since 1700. Price is 6d., post free 2s. Every man and woman should buy this book, as instructions are given how to recover property from Chancery, DOUGLAS & CO., 62, Strand, London, Eng. Est. 1844. A fortune may await you. While searched for. [1684]

WATERING APPARATUS

Non-freezing and Ordinary Hydrants and Street Washers.
Garden Watering Boxes and Apparatus.
Gun-Metals, Copper, and Cast-Iron Cocks and Valves.
E. GUESNIER, E.C.P., Engineer and Book Binder, (Successor of ACHILLE CADET) 27, Rue des Tailleurs, PARIS.
Hydraulic and Massage Apparatus supplied to the Vichy-Capitoul Bains (Belle-Eclair).
Apply to: DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents for M. GUESNIER & Co., PARIS.

Dr. OVERLACH'S
MIGRAININE

(ANTIPYRINE—CAFFEINE—CITRATE.)

(1) Excellent results in the severest cases of migraines, as well as in headache arising from alcoholic, nicotinic and morphia poisoning, neurasthenia, influenza, grippe, &c.

(2) The best antipyretic, even in threatened collapse, because the caffeine of Migrantine acts simultaneously as an analgesic.

(3) Use only Dr. OVERLACH'S MIGRAININE, "Lion Brand" and always prescribe "MIGRAININE HOECHST."

The best medium dose for adults is 17 grains, given three or four times daily in powder or in solution.

Sole Manufacturers: FARMERKE VORM. MEISTER LUCIUS & BRUNING, HOECHST a. M.

Literature of the above Preparations supplied gratis at request to medical men.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

[34]

DENTISTRY.

DR. SUI SANG,
(Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA),
DENTIST,
No. 8, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 9th February, 1898. [52]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU,"

Captain Williams, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1898. [888]

FOR KOBE.

THE Steamship

"KYOTO MARU,"

Captain Sakurai, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1898. [880]

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BREMEN, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"HERTHA,"

Captain Hildebrandt, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 27th instant.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1898. [891]

MOGUL-WARRACK-MILBURN LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"FATHAN,"

will sail to-morrow the 27th July, 1898.

S.S. "SIKH" about 13th Aug., 1898.

S.S. "ARGYLL" 31st Aug., 1898.

S.S. "MACDUFF" 15th Sept., 1898.

S.S. "GHAZEE" 30th Sept., 1898.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1898. [293]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR,"

Captain W. W. Palo, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1898. [893]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SHANTUNG,"

Captain Frampton, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1898. [900]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"OOPACK,"

Commander J. Brier, will be despatched as above on or about the 29th instant.

For Freight, &c., apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1898. [906]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA STRAITS.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER PLATE, &c.)

THE Company's Steamship

"PAKLING,"

Captain H. L. Allen, will be despatched as above on or about the 29th instant.

For Freight, &c., apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1898. [861]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"TANTALUS,"

Captain Hannab, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 1st August.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1898. [881]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"GUTHRIE,"

Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 2nd August, at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1898. [901]

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE (EAST ASIATIC SERVICE).

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

Taking Cargo at through rates to AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ASTORIA,"

Captain Hahn, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1898. [897]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"FORTUNA,"

will be despatched as above on or about the 1st August.

To be followed by S.S. "CRAIGEAR," on or about 10th August, 1898.

For Freight, &c., apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1898. [838]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA STRAITS.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER PLATE, &c.)

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGWO,"

Captain H. C. Harris, will be despatched as above on or about the 11th August.

For Freight, &c., apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1898. [886]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE "A" Norwegian Bark

"PRINCE ARTHUR,"

Captain Olsen, having arrived will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1898. [858]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE "A" British Ship

"HAWTHORNHANK,"

Greig, Master, now loading here for the above port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1898. [744]

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.

IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Olympia | 2,608 | T. H. Dobson | Aug. 6.

Columbia | 2,605 | A. Gow | Aug. 23.

Tacoma | 2,549 | A. Dixon | Sept. 17.

Victoria | 3,167 | J. Truebridge | Sept. 27.

ALSO

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, IN CONNECTION WITH OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Drammar | 3,601 | E. Porter | Aug. 13.

Hoguel | 3,654 | W. H. Wright | Sept. 10.

Drammar | 3,601 | E. Porter | Nov. 5.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line, HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Table. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA £38.

Rates of Passage to other Ports on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Service.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland, Or. (whichever may be the destination of the Steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1898. [4]



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN, PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"COROMANDEL,"

Captain F. N. Tizard, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 6th August, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1898. [5]

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Prins Heinrich | Wednesday | 17th Aug.

Franklin | Wednesday | 14th Sept.

Darmstadt | Wednesday | 12th Oct.

Sachsen | Wednesday | 9th Nov.

Bayern | Wednesday | 7th Dec.

Prins Heinrich | Wednesday | 4th Jan. '99.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of Aug., 1898, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship "PRINZ HEINRICH," Captain O. Clippert, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on MONDAY, the 15th August. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 16th Aug. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than 25 lbs and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

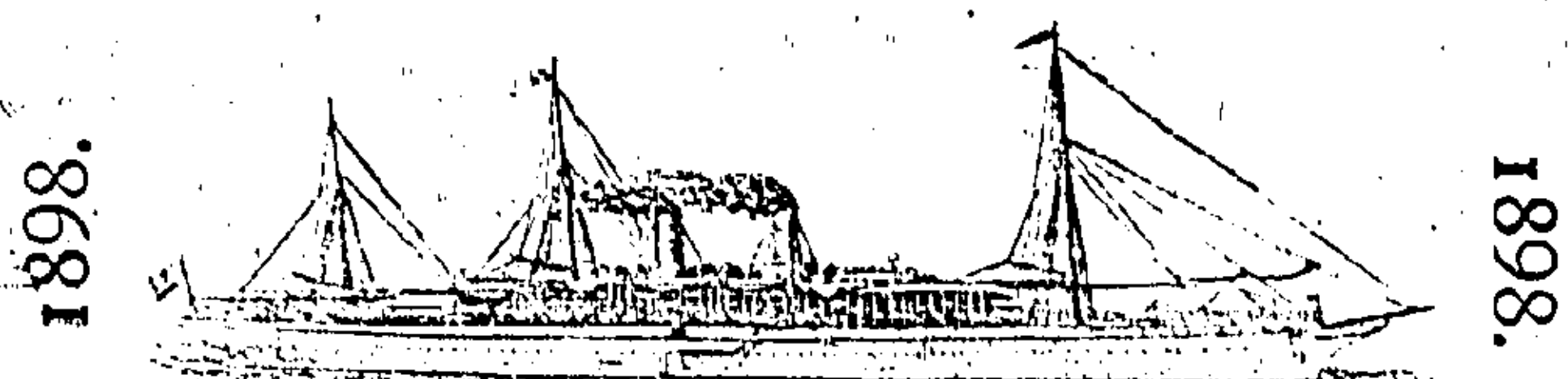
Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1898. [185]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 10th August, 1898.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 31st August, 1898.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 28th Sept., 1898.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific Journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS